REMARKS

Claims 1-62 are pending in the present application. Independent Claims 23, 27 and 46 have been amended to correct translation errors and to further clarify features already included in the Claims. Claims 5, 6 and 31 were amended to overcome the objections cited in the office action mailed July 7, 2004, and to correct translation errors. Claims 49-62 were added to claim additional subject matter included in the specification, and are at least as broad as any original Claims that included similar limitations. No new matter has been added by these amendments.

Claim Objections

Claims 5-6 and 31 stand objected to pursuant to 37 CFR §1.75(c) as being in improper form. Applicant has amended Claims 5-6 and 31 to comply with the requirements of 37 CFR §1.75(c). Applicant respectfully requests removal of the objections pursuant to 37 CFR §1.75(c) of claims 5-6 and 31 and examination of claims 5-6 and 31 on the merits. Amended Claims 5-6 and 31 are at least as broad as original claims 5-6 and 31, and no narrowing in the scope of these claims is intended by these amendments.

Claim 47 was object to due to a scrivener's error. Applicant has made the correction suggested in the office action and therefore respectfully request removal of the objection to Claim 47.

Claim Rejections pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-4, 7-11, 14-30, 32-36 and 39-48 stand rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,609,005 to Chern (hereinafter "Chern") and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,169,897 to Kariya (hereinafter "Kariya"). In addition, Claims 12, 13, 37 and 38 stand rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of Chern and Kariya and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,959,977 to Fan et al. (hereinafter "Fan"). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections since all of the features provided in Claims 1-4, 7-30 and 32-48 are not taught, suggested or disclosed by Chern, Kariya and Fan either alone or in combination. Thus, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

Claims 1-4 and 7-22

Claim 1 describes a location reporting method. The method includes receiving, by a mobile communication terminal, from a computer through a mobile communication network, down data containing a request for location information. In addition, the method includes acquiring by the mobile communication terminal location information indicating the location of itself. The method also includes transmitting, by the mobile communication terminal, after adding said acquired location information to the received data, said data to said computer as up data.

In the office action, it has been asserted that Kariya teaches receiving, by a mobile communication terminal, from a computer through a mobile communication network, down data containing a request for location information as described in Claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees that Kariya teaches such activity. Kariya is directed to a system that provides local information related to the area where a mobile terminal is located. The local information is provided by a local URL server that collects URLs if home pages that include area-specific information in the form of local URL lists for each of a number of local areas. (Col. 6 lines 9-18) A mobile terminal can detect that it has moved from one radio coverage area to another radio coverage area by monitoring a control zone (CZ) signal. (Col. 6 lines 34-41)

The CZ signal is provided as part of the notification data a radio base station regularly transmits to its coverage area. (Col. 5 lines 20-24) As is well known in the art, each radio base station in a cellular network regularly broadcasts notification data within its radio coverage area for receipt by mobile terminals therein. Based on the change of the CZ signal when the mobile terminal moves from one radio coverage area to another, the mobile terminal accesses a table (FIG. 3A, 3B and 3C) that is stored in the mobile terminal. (Col. 4 lines 5-7) The mobile terminal obtains a local URL that corresponds to the CZ signal from the table. (Col. 4 lines 48-52) With the local URL, the mobile terminal accesses the local URL server by transmitting the local URL. (Col. 4 lines 52-56) In response to the request of the mobile terminal, a link list page that is a list of websites with information that is local to the radio coverage area of the CZ signal is transmitted from the server to the mobile terminal. (Col. 4 lines 57-63 and Col. 6 lines 57-63)

Thus, in stark contrast to Claim 1, Kariya teaches that a request is generated from the mobile terminal and transmitted to the server to obtain local information in response to the mobile terminal entering a radio coverage area. As illustrated in Fig. 4 of Kariya, the local

information may include a URL link to a local map. However, it is clear that the server of Kariya does not transmit a <u>request</u> for location information <u>for receiving</u> by a mobile communication terminal as described in Claim 1, but instead <u>responds</u> to a request <u>from</u> the mobile terminal by transmitting information that may include location information.

In addition, it is clear that the notification data broadcast by the radio base stations does not include <u>a request for location information</u> as provided in Claim 1. As indicated in Kariya, base stations repeatedly transmit area identification signals that uniquely identify individual radio service coverage areas. (Col. 2 lines 22-29 and 58-67) Even if one was to construe the radio base stations as a computer transmitting a request for location information, which is clearly not the case, the mobile terminal of Kariya does not <u>add</u> acquired location information to the <u>received data</u> as described in Claim 1. In fact, Kariya teaches away by teaching that receipt of a new CZ signal is nothing more than a trigger for the mobile terminal to retrieve information from a database, and transmit the retrieved information to a server. (Col. 4 lines 52-56) Clearly, such retrieval and transmission does not constitute <u>adding</u> acquired location information <u>to received data</u> as provided in Claim 1.

In the office action, it has also been assert that Kariya teaches detecting a character string as described in Claims 2, 3 and 4. To the contrary, Kariya does not teach, suggest or disclose receiving down data containing a request for location information and therefore <u>cannot</u> teach, suggest or disclose detecting whether said down data also contains a character string requesting various different specific information as described in Claims 2, 3 and 4. In addition, for the previously discussed reasons, Kariya cannot teach, suggest or disclose receiving down data containing a request for location information and containing a plurality of addresses as provided in Claim 7. Kariya also does not teach, suggest or disclose transmitting location information at predetermined intervals as provided in Claims 8 and 9, nor accumulating location information acquired at predetermined intervals, and transmitting said accumulated location information at a time point as described in Claim 10.

Claim 14 provides that disclosure information indicating whether the location information is to be disclosed to a computer is stored, in advance, in a predetermined storage means. Claim 14 also provides that acquired location information is added in the case of receiving down data from said computer to which the location information is to be disclosed. In contrast, the portions of Kariya identified in the office action teach prompts acting as parameter limits or filters that may be stored in a handset and initiated to narrow a user

request prior to transmitting said request to a server. (Col. 5 lines 49-50, 63-65 and Col. 6 lines 1-3) Clearly, prompts to narrow a request are entirely different from disclosure information indicating whether location information is to be disclosed to a computer as provided in Claim 14.

Claim 16 describes receiving down data containing a request for location information and also containing information designating a method of location measurement. In contrast, although Chern discloses a position determination system, Chern fails to teach, suggest or disclose that information designating a method of location measurement is contain in down data received from a computer as provided in Claim 16.

Based on the foregoing, all of the claim features disclosed by Claims 1-4, 7-10, 14 and 16 are not taught or suggested by Chern or Kariya either alone or in combination. Thus, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for Claims 1-4, 7-10, 14 and 16. In addition, Claims 11-13, 15 and 17-22 depend from independent Claim 1 and therefore a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for these Claims for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the removal of the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection of Claims 1-4 and 7-22.

Claims 23-26

Amended Claim 23 provides a location reporting method for reporting, to a predetermined computer, location information of a mobile communication terminal acquired in a mobile communication network serving the mobile communication terminal which is capable of performing radio communication. The method includes acquiring, by the mobile communication terminal, location information indicating the location of itself_for use by a destination mobile communication terminal. In addition, the method includes, the mobile communication terminal, retrieving from memory a pre-stored network address indicative of a server that provides map location information that is accessible by the destination mobile communication terminal in conjunction with the location information. The method also includes transmitting, by the mobile communication terminal, the network address for receipt by the destination mobile communication terminal, after adding the acquired location information to the network address.

In contrast, Chern is concerned with only a single handset and providing location information to the handset from a server in response to a request from the handset as

previously discussed. Accordingly, Chern fails to teach, suggest or disclose transmitting a prestored network address that includes location information for receipt by a destination mobile communication terminal as provided in Claim 23.

Accordingly, all of the claim features disclosed by Claim 23 are not taught or suggested by Chern and/or Kariya. Thus, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Claims 24-26 depend from independent Claim 23 and therefore a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for these Claims for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the removal of the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection of Claims 23-26.

Claims 27-30 and 32-45

Amended Claim 27 provides a mobile communication terminal that includes receiving means for receiving down data containing a request for location information from a computer through a mobile communication network. In addition, the terminal includes acquiring means for acquiring the location information indicating a location of itself, and transmitting means for adding the acquired location information to the received data. The transmitting means further configured to transmit the data as up data to the computer.

In contrast, Chern teaches scripts or prompts that act as parameter limits or filters. (Col. 5 lines 49-50 and line 53-55) The prompts may be stored in a handset and initiated to narrow a user's request prior to transmitting said request to a server. (Col. 5 lines 63-65 and Col. 6 lines 1-3) Clearly, prompts to narrow a request are entirely different from a request for location information contained in down data as described in Claim 27. In addition, as previously discussed, Chern cannot teach, suggest or disclose receiving means for receiving down data containing a request for location information from a computer through a mobile communication network as provided in Claim 27, since Chern fails to teach, suggest or disclose the receipt of <u>any form</u> of down data that contains a request for location information. (In fact, this was confirmed in the office action mailed July 7, 2004 in Item 1 on page 3.) It follows that Chern <u>cannot</u> teach, suggest or disclose transmitting means for <u>adding</u> the acquired location information <u>to the received data</u> and configured to transmit the data as up data to the computer. In exactly opposite fashion, the means of transmitting taught by Chern generates and transmits a request to a server for data that may include a request for location information. Clearly, Chern does not teach, suggest or disclose means for adding acquired

location information to received data and transmittal of the data as up data to a computer as provided in Claim 27.

Chern also fails to teach, suggest or disclose means for detecting whether the down data that contains a request for location information from a computer also contains a character string requesting specific information as described in Claims 28, 29 and 30. Since Chern fails to teach, suggest or disclose down data that contains a character string requesting anything from a mobile terminal, it is clear that Chern cannot possibly teach, suggest or disclose the specific information described in each of Claims 28, 29 and 30.

In addition, neither Chern nor Kariya alone or in combination teach, suggest or disclose means for detecting whether down data containing a request for location information also contains a plurality of addresses, means for obtaining the addresses from the down data and transmitting means to transmit data to each of the addresses as provided in Claim 32. Instead, Kariya simply teaches a server that can transmit a list of URL's of various home pages in response to a request for such a list from a mobile terminal. (Col. 6 lines 50-59) The user of the mobile terminal may then select a URL from the list, access a particular site provided by another server and is provided a home page generated by that server. (Col. 7 lines 1-11) Clearly accessing a site and requesting a home page is entirely different from transmitting down data received from a computer to addresses contained in the down data in succession as described in Claim 32.

Chern or Kariya alone or in combination also do not teach, suggest or disclose acquiring location information at predetermined intervals, and the transmitting means transmits the acquired location information during the period from a time point to another time point designated by down data received from a computer as described in Claims 33 and 34 or at a designated time point as described in Claim 35. With regard to Claim 39, neither Chern nor Kariya alone or in combination teach, suggest or disclose means for selecting a location measuring method designated by down data received from a computer. Further, means for selecting a location measuring method that selects a measuring method based on a data designating a quality condition of location information contained in down data received from a computer as described in Claim 40 is also not taught, suggested or disclosed by Chern or Kariya either alone or in combination.

Claim 43 describes a storage means for storing disclosure information indicating whether a computer requesting the location information of the mobile communication

terminal is a computer to which the information is to be disclosed. In addition, Claim 43 provides that the transmitting means adds, in the case of receiving down data from the computer to which said location information is to be disclosed, the acquired location information to the received data before transmitting to the computer as up data.

In the office action mailed July 7, 2004 it was asserted that Chern discloses the features of Claim 43. Applicant respectfully disagrees since, as previously discussed, Chern teaches scripts or prompts that act as parameter limits or filters to narrow a user's request prior to transmitting said request to a server. Clearly, prompts to narrow a request are entirely different from disclosure information indicating whether a computer requesting the location information of the mobile communication terminal is a computer to which the information is to be disclosed as described in Claim 43. Since Chern fails to teach or suggest such disclosure information, and Chern fails to teach or suggest the addition of location information to data received from a computer as further disclosed in Claim 43, Chern cannot teach, suggest or disclose a transmitting means that adds the location information, in the case of receiving down data from the computer to which said location information is to be disclosed as further provided in Claim 43. Further, transmitting means that transmits a notice for rejecting the provision of location information when the location information is not to be disclosed to the computer from which down data is received as provided in Claim 44 is not taught, suggested or disclosed by Chern.

Thus, all of the claim features disclosed by Claim 27-30, 32-35, 39 and 43 are not taught or suggested by Chern and/or Kariya. Accordingly, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Claims 36-38, 40-42 and 44-45 depend from independent Claim 27 and therefore a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for these Claims for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the removal of the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection of Claims 27-30 and 32-45.

Claims 46-48

Amended Claim 46 provides a mobile communication terminal served by a mobile communication network and reporting location information of itself to a predetermined computer. The mobile communication terminal includes acquiring means for acquiring location information indicating the location of itself, for use by an arbitrary terminal. The mobile communication terminal also includes transmitting means for adding the acquired

location information to a network address of a server configured to supply map information based on the location information. The map information is displayable by the arbitrary terminal. The transmitting means is configured to transmit the address and the location information for receipt by the arbitrary terminal to allow the present location of the mobile communication terminal to be mapped.

In contrast, as previously discussed, Chern fails to teach, suggest or disclose transmitting means that adds acquired location information to a network address of a server, and transmits the network address and location information to an arbitrary terminal so that the location of the mobile communication terminal is displayable by the arbitrary terminal as described in Claim 46. Accordingly, for at least the foregoing reasons, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for Claim 46. Claims 47-48 depend from independent Claim 46 and therefore a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for these Claims for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the removal of the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection of Claims 46-48.
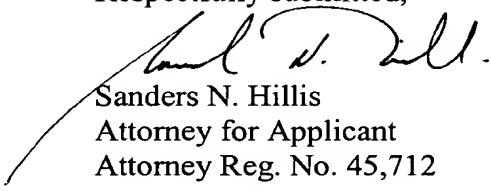
With regard to Claims 49-62, none of the cited prior art either alone or in combination teach, suggest or disclose the claimed features, and therefore Claims 49-62 are also patentable over the prior art of record.

Co-Pending Commonly-Owned Application

In an abundance of caution, Applicant hereby discloses for the Examiners review commonly owned and co-pending patent application U.S. Serial No. 09/786,818. U.S. Serial No. 09/786,818 was filed on March 9, 2001.

With this amendment and response, Applicant believes that the present pending claims of this application are allowable and respectfully requests the Examiner to issue a Notice of Allowance for this application. Should the Examiner deem a telephone conference to be beneficial in expediting allowance/examination of this application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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